

significance as several tineid genera (e.g., *Tineola*) never reported from caves also lack larval ocelli. The larva of *Amydria arizonella* has not been studied, although the larva of a closely related species, *A. effrentella*, is known not to possess ocelli (Johnson and Martin, 1969).

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**A NEW SPECIES OF GARGAPHIA LACE BUG
FROM BEANS IN COLOMBIA
(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT—A population of lace bugs of the genus *Gargaphia* found attacking bean plants in Colombia is described as *G. sanchezi*, n. sp. near *G. nigrinervis* Stål. Probable repeated occurrence of this lace bug on beans is attested to by another Colombian series collected on this same host forty years previously.

This plant-feeder whose adults and nymphs attack beans in Colombia is apparently unnamed. The description is based on two Colombian series collected forty years apart on that host.

***Gargaphia sanchezi*, n. sp.**

Diagnosis: *Gargaphia sanchezi* belongs to that group of tropical American species members of the genus, including *G. nigrinervis* Stål to which it is most closely related, recognized by the combination of the broad costal area with four to six cells across its widest part, the

obtusely angled paranotum with three to four cells across its widest part, and four to six blackened veins in the otherwise unmarked, hyaline expansions of the elytra. Within this group it is readily recognized by the strongly concave dorsal outline of the median carina which maintains the same height in passing down the posterior slope of the interhumeral convexity onto the posterior pronotal projection.

Characters: Length 4.2–4.5 mm.

Head vertically deflexed, with 5 long, tapering cephalic spines. Antennal segment I elongate, almost as long as width of vertex plus 1 eye, 3 times as long as II; III thinnest, 4 times as long as I plus II and 3 times as long as IV. Labium reaching between middle coxae.

Pronotum with a distinct, somewhat compressed hood rising as high as or slightly higher than median carina, only slightly extended above base of head. Median carina uniseriate, about as high as a femoral diameter, its dorsal outline concave as it passes down posterior interhumeral convexity onto posterior pronotal projection. Lateral carinae uniseriate, about as high as median carina, reaching to calli anteriorly. Paranotum 3 to 4 cells wide across obtuse angulation opposite humeri, thence narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly. Posterior pronotal projection reaching nearly or quite to midlength of discoidal area.

Forewing with discoidal area 5 to 6 cells wide and confined to basal two-fifths. Subcostal area weakly oblique; biseriate in male, triseriate in female. Costal area triseriate in basal third, with 4 to 6 cells across widest part beyond apex of discoidal area; hypocostal lamina uniseriate.

Peritreme elevated, narrowly transversely oval. Sternal laminae present on all 3 sterna, gradually and continuously diverging on pro- and mesosternum, on metasternum broadly cordate with posterior apices widely separated; enclosed sternal groove interrupted by a strongly elevated, angled, transverse lamina at base of metasternum (characteristic of the genus *Gargaphia*). Abdomen convex, impunctate.

Color: Head black, bucculae and subantennal plates whitish; cephalic spines yellow; antenna with segments I, II, and IV (except base) black, III usually yellow, becoming black toward base on some males; labium brown. Thorax black, pronotal disk with a dense pale pile; hood, longitudinal carinae, paranota, and sternal laminae yellowish white; posterior pronotal projection mostly white; legs, except for blackened tarsi, yellow. Forewing with frosty white discoidal and subcostal areas interrupted by a postmedian dark band formed from embrowned veins; costal area and apex of forewing beyond tip of abdomen with cells and most veins clear hyaline, 2–4 cross veins in costal area and 2 veins extending from tip of subcostal area distinctly blackened. Abdomen black in fully matured specimens.

Holotype male: Colombia, Bello, Antioquia, August 17, 1970, Guillermo Sanchez G., from beans (USNM type number 71127). Paratypes: 7 males and 11 females taken with the holotype; Colombia, Medellin, Antioquia, August 21, 1930, C. H. Ballou, on leaves of pole beans, 1 male, 6 females, from C. J. Drake Collection (USNM).

This new species is dedicated to Dr. Guillermo Sanchez G. who collected the fine series of specimens at Bello.